Address and Resolutions of the Georgia

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The People of Georgia, responding to a Procla-

ession of Congress, and a bare reference to ed, it is time that measures of resistance be put in Fugitive Slave Law by the proper authorities deming aguation which, springing up in pro-debote, ex-ended beyond the halls of legis-Desiring to b

eral Assembly, being in session, and assuming therefore can not be surrendered. -Whether attributable in any degree to such service or labor may be due."

by an earnest desire to perpetuate the Amer- stitution commands. which its value to herself, to her confederates, ceased to be effectual. The South, patient under

manking, essentially depends. a more distinct avowal of the position we thornies, the enforcement of her right. The pre-The country requires response. Vain, sent Congress has responded to this demand in a of are all concessions that fail to termin- tardy, but full measure of justice. At length all sectional controyersy. Through our Rep- of practical detail, and of penal sanction, necessa-

the non-slaveholding States. But the to be applied, whether or not, in this age of adand in the midst of their several constitu- public, law is potent for the protection of right,

failed. We would be the line and trank ace, rather than of defiance or menace. raised against this law, by the wicked authors of aid recall them to the faithful discharge of the mischief it was intended to remedy, not yet as confederates, by an appeal to their from their show of forcible resistance to its execud their moral sense.

of slavery, which time does not permit us such sources we anticipated such demonstrations. Slavery was introduced into this We hall with unaffected pleasure, growing indicathe enterprise of Old England and New tions, that where the greatest opposition exists, It was maintained in the latter during conservative men, worthy sons of patriot sires, t her greatest purity, when the spirit are organizing against these contemners of law ausiere and uncompromising religious and order, are rallying to the rescue of the imonly regulated social intercourse, but con- periled Union. There exists the real disaffection operations of government. It was dis- to it, and there must the struggle for its preservad only when experience had proven its tion be made. Calmly awaiting the issue, its adaptation to the soil and climate. It has friends at the South will recognise as brethren, its aimed at the South by reason of the fitness true defenders, at the North. and climate to its employment. Under But let them give heed to the warning voice of is the negro has been secured, beyond one of the Old Thirteen. She would say to them, ncy, in the enjoyment of physical com- "Be not deceived, the destiny of the Union is in shown to his trans-Atlantic ancestors, and your hands. Awake from your fatal dream of seis the truth of this assertion, go to Liberia | the strength of united action, rise up against this pare the negrotrained under the influences | disorganizing heresy. Assemble in the venerated with the negro of the same generation half wherein your forefathers and our forefathers his native barbarism. The Southern together signed the Constitution, and redeem the influenced by the promptings of mischiev- CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE from the remeddlers, is sincerely attached to his own- proach of nourishing its foe. Go up to Tammany appy in the condition assigned by an alland the Tabernacle, and expel from the NAplence. Familiarity with the practical TIONAL EMPORIUM the genius of discord.

lims mind that these things are so.

entitled to absolute security and quiet on this sub- Every where, East, North, West, decree its ban-

on of their Chief Magistrate, have met in Con- terms a bond of political union between separate choice is fraternity and Union, with constitutional the following resolutions, which were referred sovereignties, and involves a high moral obligation.
The latter is indeed the seal and sanction of the admission of California. When a continuous continuous and involves a high moral obligation.
The latter is indeed the seal and sanction of the means which a favoring Providence may place at her disposal. a law enacted by the Congress of the China and the Congress of the Congress of the China and the Congress of the Congress of the China and the Congress of the Congress of the China and the Congress of the C Federal position, is not only allowable, but and guarantied its secure enjoyment. Beyond the Be it Resolved by the People of Georgia in Concessary to a just conclusion. We regard the act obligation thus created, the people of those States necessary to a just conclusion. We regard the act under consideration as one in a series of measures, and capable of an independent existence, but all directly or indirectly affecting the institution of starety; each deriving from that circumstance its cardinal interest, and all in a crisis of fearful import, connected in a scheme of pacific adjustment.

Two of the acts in the series had for their object the organization of Territorial governments for the organization of Territorial governments for Mexico. With them the slavery question became and all the people of those states and principles it was designed to perpetuate. That past associations, present truition, and fature prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safe-guard of those rights and principles. Secondly, That if the thirteen original parties to be the safe-guard of those rights and principles. Secondly, That if the thirteen original parties to be the safe-guard of those rights and principles. Secondly, That if the thirteen original parties to be the safe-guard of those rights and principles. Secondly, That if the thirteen original parties to be the contract, bordering the Atlantic in a narrow belt, while their separate interests were in embryo, their peculiar tendencies scatterly developed, their revolutionary trials and triumphs still green in memory, found Union impossible without Compro-Mexico. With the opposite movements, the one proconnected by two opposite movements, the one proted States of America." The people of each
sposing to prohibit, the other to establish slavery in
State, becoming a party to that instrument, are enose territories by express enactment, the advo- titled to all the benefits therein distinctly enume- somewhat, in the conflict of opinion and policy, to caus of these extreme measures being alike relucabstain from all practices inconsistent with their of republican government over a vast wilderness, adication of the Cauris. A distinct phase of the enjoyment by the other parties. "It is nominated to another ocean, and proportionally advanced their enjoyment by the other parties. "It is nominated in the bond" that the people of no one State shall disturb the "domestic tranquality" of any other.—
ted into the Union as a State, under a constituformed by themselves, in which, for themtees, they had assumed the settlement of cry question. The acquisition of this territory, She does more. In all kindness compatible with zation of territorial Governments for Utah and the assertion of right, she charges upon the non-New Mexico, the establishment of a boundary besel states in a controversy of boundary, presel states infidelity to this stipulation in
the between Mexico and the State of Texas, the supthe compact. She instances the existence within
the compact. She instances the existence within
the compact of the state o which also the slavery question was unhap- their borders of organized societies, avowedly de- lumbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and applicated. Thus far, it will be perceived, voted to the annihilation of an institution inwrought (connected with them) the rejection of propositions e of the pending measures was wantonly of with the frame work of her social system, and in to exclude slavery from the Mexican territories from antecedent measures in which both to propagate their destructive doctrines, and even it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional conto excite, within her own limits, a spirit of disaf-the difficulties that embarrassed the action gress are not yet all told. Just at this critiare certain Representatives from the non-tered the political arena, seized upon the balance even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie ording States, impelled partly by appeals from habitants of the District of Columbia, and by the promptings of their immediate constitute pressed with increased urgency the suppression of the point of

Desiring to be distinctly understood, in order and pervaded the public mind, will serve to that incalculable evils may be arrested by a timely the peril of the day, and to suggest that the return to the early policy of the country, we rest not this remonstrance upon generalities. The practical results aimed at by these agitators are first, was designed more effectually to secure the civil tical results aimed at by these agitators are first, as had adjusted more than one controversy and ground more than one controversy and promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at this time, to re-open the extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report, as an extension of the promised at the report at Maryland never would have ceded a part of her territory, nor transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of these questasseverally of collectively. The result is that as severally of collectively. The result is that as severally of collectively. The result is that as severally of collectively. The result is that as a soccupying extreme local positions in he many, and holding diametrically opposite opings upon the slavery question, in all its phases, severally of collectively. The result is that of holding diametrically opposite opings upon the slavery question, in all its phases, severally of collectively. The result is that of holding diametrically opposite opings upon the slavery question, in all its phases, so upon the slavery question, in all its phases, so upon the slavery question, in all its phases, so upon the slavery question, in all its phases, so upon the slavery question, in all its phases, so upon the slavery question, in all its phases, and the collection over a portion of ther citizens, had she supposed their so-trial system would have ceded a part of her territory, nor transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of the supposed their so-trial system would have ceded a part of her transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of the supposed their so-trial system would have ceded a part of her transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of the supposed their so-trial system would have ceded a part of her transferred the jurisdiction over a portion of the supposed their so-trial system would be revolutionised against their will, and a state policy established in the heart of her rights of property as well in other States, as in the State in which they may reside; and whereas, amongst the rights of property as well in other States, as in the State in which they may reside; and whereas, amongst their rights of property as well in other States, as in the State in which they may reside; and whereas, amongst their rights of property as well in other States, as in the State in which they may reside; and p the settlement. It may be well doubted whose territory is coterminous, in the determined of a suitable provision to guard against it so uniupon the broad territory of the Republic, resistance of which they are entitled to the co-op- versally felt, that no one besitated to acknowledge wells an intelligent citizen, whose judgment eration of their Southern confederates. Secondly, that without such provision the Union could not reservery part of each link in this extended that kindred measure, sometimes torestened, of have been framed; and whereas, certain persons in Congress? Let history answer. There is could not take any contract. Messes Graves & of adjustment. Georgia, at least finds in it for objection and matter for approval.

Such is the wise her opinion of our Federal

That sindred measure, sometimes threatened, of adjustment. Georgia, at least, finds in it abolishing slavery in the military posts, dock yards, and other free holds of the General Government, such is the wise her opinion of our Federal

White agreed to cut and deliver what they could, wanting among an agricultural people that liaison warious portions of the Union, instigated by a doubt free holds of the General Government, lying within the boundaries of the slaveholding of openly resisting and delying the guarantees of the Southern Congress to have political power.

The could not take any contract. Measure and whereas, retrain persons in warious portions of the Union, instigated by a warious portions of the Union, instigated by a doubt free holds of the General Government, lying within the boundaries of the slaveholding of openly resisting and delying the guarantees of the Southern Congress to have political power. are constitutions; so is she accustomed to States. These possessions were ceded to the Unit the constitution and laws by which alone the slave or not? If it has not political power, it will be in the meantime, re-assured by Messrs. R. T. Jones of the leading measures of every Congress, ted States for purposes of utility and convenience, holding States can be assured of the rightful posery General Assembly, as each, in its turn, in the generous confidence, that they would not be session, and just protection of their property, we the difficult problem of perfecting buman used to the detriment of the ceding States. Thirdroment, through the instrumentality of im-tand conflicting human reason. It is not on more than on any other occasion, the part of or of patriotism, to subject legislative acts, | Fourthly, the passage of an act for the suppression of the slave trade between the people of the slave trade between the people of the slave fright, or the full fruition of an our and unconstitutional interference with State. The practical questions pre for consideration are the e:-May Georgia, policy. The rejection of some of those measures States, has accomplished all the objects, civil and

unish an affirmative answer to the first and interesting inquiry. The people of Georgia reclamation of fugitive slaves. That statute was blessings it has so liberally dispensed to our countries. great issues were demanded as an unquestionable constitutional right, try. t before the national Legislature. Their and as a remedy for a grievous and growing evil, and

resent their opinious, took them into consi- History bears testimony to the importance of this all such measures, as from time to time, may be n-gave a distinct expression of their own subject. It mingled in the earliest discussions up- necessary to give complete and full effect to any ws, and virtually required of the Congress of the on the formation of the American Union. It com- provision of the constitution or of the laws pursuant as, and virtually required of the Congress of the on the formation of the American Union. It composed the States conformity to those views. Numerican Union of the framers interest, intended for the protection of any portion will stamp still deeper party lines, and embitter us to repair the road so as to make it passable besprimary assemblies of the People, passed upon of the constitution, who assigned it a prominent sime questions, still in advance of the action of place in that instrument. They ordained, that "no long the same and rainy season set in the south—because the abolitionists have the

We draw no hasty conclusions from the clamor

name of Washington, exorcise the evil spirit from

gress, and whits, in many of the e, the requiperson held to service or labor in one State, under ral acis of Congress, passed at their late session, as of the General Assembly, were qualified, in | the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, | relating to the admission of California, to the terri-(it is believed), were they enlarged. These in consequence of any law or regulation therein, torial governments of Utah and New Mexico, to ents belong to the history of the controver- be discharged from such service or labor, but shall the adjustment of the boundary of Texas, to the and were intended to exert an influence at the be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom prohibition of the slave trade in the District of infiguree or not, the result has been strict con- It is universally conceded that this provision labor, do not, to the extent we desired, meet the nity to the line of policy thus indicated, save in was inserted to meet the case of fugitive slaves just demands of the South; nevertheless, viewing instance. That one is the admission of Cali-tia into the Union. Upon the expediency and not have entered into the Union. No candid be adhered to, and maintained as a whole, proceed-to and every man is a rifleman and horseman. stitutionality of this measure, separately con- reasoner will controvert the proposition, that it is ing on the basis of compromise, and intended by a Yours, too, is a moral cause, and you must rely d, the people of Georgia are divided in opi-Surely, then, respect for the opinions of the party to the controversy, who have so largely upon voluntary associations of persons, and upon the Union, they have received our acquiescence, ich individual citizen of the United States. and have inspired us with admiration of those emirement among ourselves, on the latter branch Hence any obstruction to the recovery of fugitive neat statesmen, who rising above the influence question, will enable even those, who hold slaves, emanating from any one of those sources, of party and sectional considerations, periled their destroy it, they seatter to the winds property inexpedient and unconstitutional, to abide involves its infraction. At an early period in the well carned reputation for the enduring welfare of enough to pay the debt of Great Britain, conproposition, that, in the scale of interUnited States believing that the character of our 4th. That the vigorous and faithful execution by enough for her proud navy to ride in.

he preponderance is vastly on the side of people turnished abundant guarantee of fidelity to the General Government of all laws made in pure resistance, is too plain for argument. This act the compact, enacted a law devolving upon the sevg in its nature unsusceptible of repeal, the only | eral states authorities the duty of carrying it into | affords the only security for the just protection of etent measure of resistance is sece-sion. This effect; and the event justified the confidence repos-t not repair the loss sustained, viz deprivated. Those were the purer days of the Republic, permanency of the Union; and it is equally the the right to introduce slavery into Califor- when patriotism was stronger than fanalicism, duty of all good citizens to encourage and support But it would subject Georgia, first, to the ad- Then, the constitution of the United States as it is the officers of the Government in the execution of it loss of all she has gained by the scheme of in theory, the fundamental law of the land, was rement e. g., the provision made for the recla- eognized as the paramount obligation between forts of those who seek to subvert them, and while on of ingilive slaves; and secondly, it would states and individuals. But a new school of potherefore we entertain every proper confidence in the advantages, foreign and litical ethics has arisen in the land; a school affectthe ability and determination of the Chief Magising of a Southern Congress. Let it call a conderivable from her adherence to the con- ing a morality purer than that of the Apostle Paul trate of the Union, faithfully to perform his duty acy. It may not be overlooked, that, aside who sent back the absconding Onesimus to his in the present crisis, and take the opportunity to the new issues presented by the late territorial master, a philanthropy more sublimated than that tender to him our assurances that in any emeritions, the position of the South upon the sectional record, is better this day, than ever the wilderness "said unto her, return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hand." Under Maryland, we cannot withhold the warmest exat entire action. To this course she is imments prohibiting that to be done, which the con- of the calamities which must ensue, if those rights continue to be violated, we would earnestly suggest n, and to restore that peace and harmony. The act of 1793, passed in good faith, has long to the Governments of the non-slave holding States, the propriety and importance of enacting such laws this grievous wrong, and still with deferred hope as will facilitate the recovery of fugitives from lat a sense of duty permitted, we would chinging to the Union, was content to demand such | bor; and upon the citizens of every Slase we would

extended teview of our Pederal relations, eral officers and agents, responsible to federal au- ing and enforcing each and all the measures of adjustment adopted at the last session of Congress. 5th. That of the aforesaid series of laws that intres in the Halls of Congress, we have ry to the execution of constitutional law, is to be liar rights and institutions of the Southern States, what is the grand test from the mischievous hostility of a wicked fanaticism in other portions of the Union, is but a tardy and meagre measure of compliance with the clear, explicit, and imperative injunctions of the Consti-We deem this an appropriate occasion for clearly defined, and solemnly guarantied, by a jurion, and holds out the only hope that the protecthe Union of the States, to this species of property will be afforded to them, and being the chief inould premise a few suggestions to the op- their menaces of repeal or of modification. From to violate the sacred charter of our rights or a want of ability in the General Government to enforce the laws made for our protection, and in either event there would be a failure to comply with the olemn obligations which give to the constitution

and nineteen others.

BENJ. J. HART, 74 Maiden Lane, New York,

1,000 U. S. Rules, Colt's Carbines, Army Revolvers, &c. &c. Manufactures and imports all descriptions of Rifles, shed their blood," Fowling Guns, Pistols, and Gun materials, and any thing connected with the Gun trade Would respect

townlence. Familiarity with the practical TIONAL EMPORIUM the genius of discord. completing their purchases. BENJ. J. HART.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives of South The constitution of the United States is, in its the country this lustration. As for Georgia, her Carolina, on the 7th instant, Mr. Lyles offered

> "Resolved, That this Legislature provide for the election of delegates to a Southern Congress, to meet at some central point, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the delegates of other Southern States, in forming a constitution for a Southern Confederacy, and that said Congress

"2. That the Legislature provide also, for the Monday in July next, for the purpose of consid- work, and of relieving the city from embarrass

"3. That in the event of the aggrieved States, or any of them, failing to meet us in said Congress, or meeting, and failing to adopt a constitution for a Southern Confederacy, the said Con-fied time. The contract was awarded to Messis. vention of this State should, in the opinion of R. T. Jones & Co., their bid being most favorable ger a member of this Confederacy, and proceed committee with satisfactory evidence of responsiat once to organize an independent government. bility and of their capability to comply with their be and are hereby instructed to report bills carry-

The Columbia Telegraph, of the 9th inst., contains the speech of Mr. L. M. Keitt, a memously objuded upon the national legislature of purposes of agriculture. They resulted inetion of his speech devoted to "the remedy:"

"A remedy should be both sufficient and pracment. Can you remove the fanaticism? No. Can you re-east your Government so as to pro-Is a specific to the state of t any other great right-strength is a relative term, and fear the passion of slaves. The Federal pends the preservation of our much loved Union. Government, if it resists your right to secede, must either invade you with an army, or block-

> cedes, she is the most prosperous community on we were to build the road, we began to look around earth. If her right to secede is resisted, war follows, and war dissolves the Government."

scarcely possible.

is your object? A Southern Confederacy. How can that be obtained ! Either by concert rage and spoliation were only menaced; yet the what we believe to be their views in relation to the were consummated, and when the excitment at for us to use it, that we would take it, but that we it, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas of for consideration are the e:—May Georgia, the rejection of some of those measures at the recent session of Congress, comes within the string in a disappointed in getting the formal string in the face, that we should be at the recent session of Congress, comes within the scheme of adjustment, and materially influences to a few facts of recent occurrence reference to a few facts of recent occurrence of a few facts of recent occurrence reference to a few facts of recent occurrence of the measures at the rejection of some of those measures and fixed political, which its most sanguine framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the political, which its most sanguine framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the political, which its most sanguine framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the wise of Mayor and Aldermon, for a disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in stance, and the result of the sacronal disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in stance, and the rejection of Mayor and Aldermon, for a disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in stance, and the rejection of the sacronal disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in the disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in the face, that we should be disappointed in getting the lumber, we thought in the rejection of the sacronal disappointed in getting the lumber, we determine on.

On motion of Ald. Barnes out of the material we could be disappointed in getting the lumber,

> Because, when the States have formally spoken, pride of opinion will hold them from you till the last moment.

means ? Arms are scattered all over the State, make the very best road that we could, we adopted States must aid you, or the Federal Government. If the former, they uphold the institution of slavery. If the latter, they destroy it. If they tracted in wars, in which she spilled blood

honorable overthrow.

"Submission, the broad road to sure destruction and infamy. "Resistance will unite our people. Then shake out the flag, and every Carolinian will follow it on whatever wave it may be borne, or In all things, however, econon v and the pent mer in whatever blast it may be hurled. Let the rest of the city have been considered in the prosefollow it on whatever wave it may be borne, or In all things, however, econon y and the best inteing of a Southern Congress. Let it call a convention of the people of the State, in their sovereign capacity, to appoint delegates to said con-

passe; but the signs of the times invite to additional legislation, as would devolve upon fed anxiously urge the absolute necessity of maintainparagraphs:

> "The resolutions passed by the last Legislatended to ensure the restoration of fugitives from ture, avowing distinctly the grounds Virginia labor is the only one professing to protect the peeu- intended to maintain, have not been explicitly

States can, and ought, calmly but explicitly to declare, that the repeal of the fugitive slave law, eign people of Georgia, to commune with written Constitution. It not, the experiment has tion which the South was authorised to expect from or any essential modification of it, is a virtual repeal of the Union. The faithful execution of for the constitution and the supremacy of the laws, who are, in truth, fighting the battle of the Usion, in the bosom of the non-slaveholding not be violated, or deliberately evaded without committed to the hands of any men. Their tri- come good. umph is the victory of order over anarchy, of the North come into the Halls of Congress with power to control the action of it, a few years only will elapse before they will throw aside ry in the States. With the alternative present- contract. ed to us, of submission to this action, or a dis-

> From this it will be seen that Gov. Floyd asthing connected with the ban trace. Would respect sumes the ground taken by the Union men of as Farish's bridge, which we hope will not be la-Mississippi,—the resolutions of Virginia and We now submit to you, and a discerning public,
>
> Boarders, and solicits the patronage of those visiting Dec. 20, '50. 5-2t 74 Maiden Line, New York. Mississippi being substantially the same.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Dec. 18, 1850.

Regular meeting: the Board met this evening; Aid. Jones, from the committee on streets, made

Ald. Jones sabmitted the following report, which minutes, and is as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen-Gent: The undersigned committee ask leave to submit the fol-lowing report, for your information and that of the public. As early as April, the practicability of constructing a Plank Road through Pearl river calling of a Convention of the people of this obtained from the Police Court of Rankin county. State, to assemble in this city, on the fourth | For the purpose of securing the completion of the ering, and, if expedient, adopting said constituwhenever called for, and tendered it as a loan to could be done for one thousand dollars. If the work the city upon such terms as were accepted. Your committee then issued proposals inviting like to see it effected.

this Legislature, declare South Carolina no lon- to the interest of the city. They turnished your "4. That the committee on federal relations contract. They were, however, required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their engagement. The form of the bond was furnished them which they were to execute and return at an early day. We next had the road year 1847, at the sum of \$100 per annum salary, and surveyed, and a profile of the same made for the purpose of ascertaining the proper grade as well as the amount of grading and filling necessary for the reserving of the plack. We then advertised his topic into three heads-grievance, right, and for proposals for the grading alone, and for the remedy. The following is the concluding por- grading and laying the plank, but so arranged it as to cover the time in which the first part of the con- the following report, which was received: tract for the delivery of the plank fell due. The time arrived, but it brought neither plank norbond To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen : ticable; it applies to disease. Now, what is the from the contractors. We therefore declined letdisease? The complete prostitution of the Fed-eral Government by the fanatics of the North. To cure the disease, you must remove Northern the contract for the delivery of the plank would fanaticism, or re-east your Government so as to curb and control it, or cut loose from the Governwas on the river and would be at hand in a few days, and asked the indulgence of the committee for a short time, (less than a week,) to enable him vide necessary checks and balances? No. Then to deliver it, which was granted; the assurances the only course left is to cut loose-secession given by him justified us in the belief that he would

ade your harbor. Will it invade you? That is cond lot of lumber having arrived and the first not yet delivered, we began to believe that there would and see if lumber from other sources could not be obtained. Propositions were made to Messis. Graves & White, J. W. Fire & Co., and Grant & "Again, there is a question of time. What Royce. The latter named gentlemen relused to entertain a bid for all heart, and as we had not was adopted: hought it advisable to use any but that kind of material in the construction of the road, they were among the States, or by separate State action. excluded. Messrs. J. W. Fite & Co., having no Can that concert be procured by a Southern logs, and the fiver being too low to obtain any, they another Nashville Convention. Look at the history of that. It met, the first time, when outout the grading by contract, inasmuch as we had evidence staring us in the face, that we should be sort, we procured such laborers as we could and "If a Southern Congress is impracticable, went to work, still hoping that the contractor then separate State action is the only alternative. would be enabled to deliver a portion of the lum-Why delay it? Delay is ruinous, because the ber in time for us to lay down at least one mile of disbursing patronage of the Federal Government | the road, and in that hope, we graded and ditched is enormous, and will be used to divide the by a little extra labor we could put down the plank. South—because time produces acquiescence in In the meantime, the season of the year having only palatable ones, and at the acceptable time. and no reasonable prospect of our obtaining lum-You must cut this ground from under them. ber from any source, we altered our mode of operation, and adopted the plan of a bush road. That it will be equal to plank in convenience and durability we do not anticipate. But being driven by the force of circumstances to abandon the plank road "Then why delay ! Is it to prepare physical | for this season, and being extremely desirious to likely to secure the desired result. The road has upon its justice and your God. The Southern been raised from six to eighteen inches, and, as we hink, en irely above overflow, and two additiona bridges, of the best material that we could procure have been erected, as those heretofore were found in-ufficient to carry off the redundancy of water, the consequence of which was that it was twelve or fitteen inches higher above the road than below A few plank were obtained from Mes-rs. Graves and White, which we design laying down

We are aware that we are subject to the charge of having neglected the interests of the city by the almost constant employment of our force beyond the limits thereof for the last several months; but vention. Let the convention re-assemble short- we beg to remind those who may be disposed to ly after the adjournment of the Southern Con- cavil, that we have been influenced by the counsel gress, if it should be held, and if it should not of those who are deeply interested in the prosperiorgia, then, will abide by the recent action of the auspices of this school, new doctrines have pression of our firm and continued reliance upon be held, shortly after the day of its meeting, to ly and welfare of this city, and also to remind them s herein before reterred to, in hopeful re- been promulged, public opinion perverted or the patriotism of those of our countrymen, in all co-operate with such of our sister States as may that the expectation of our triends in the Eastern that the people of the non-slaveholding States overawed, the arm of the law paralyzed, and even sections of the Union, who have fearlessly asserted unite with us; or, single and alone, cut loose counties was raised to the belief, that a plank road old acquiescence in, and faithful adherence the records of certain states dishonored by enact- the constitutional rights of the South; and in view from a government which has outraged and would be built through the swamp for their accommodation as well as for all those who might, on that account choose to havel in this direction, and VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State is in for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for these reasons as well as from a sense of duty as for the first and the f session. Gov. Floyd's message has been re- ployed the means at our command in such a manthe interests of those whom we represent. The having failed, by the removal of the negroes from our contract of Messrs. R. T. Jones & Co., for the deservice, we do not acknowledge the validity of said ivery of the lumber proved a total failure, which notes, nor will we pay the amount designated on was no doubt, owing to the low stage of water, and their face. which will at once answer the question, why has not the plank road been constructed? The street with but little exception are in good order, and the WOODSTOCK PLANTATION, POR SALE bridges in a passable condition, and with a little "Virginia, and I think all the slaveholding repair, which we are doing, they will be very goo The bridge on Capitol street has been repaired and put in good order, and a new floor put down on the bridge across the river, and the trussel work connected with the bridge has been thoroughly repair ed, and we think placed beyond danger of a wreck this law is, in my judgment, the only means from overflow. We design erreting a breakwater ducement to the South for its accession to the com- now left, by which the Union can be preserved at the eastern extremity of the trussel work, and promise, the repeal of that law, as the failure to with honor to ourselves and peace to the country. have the material to do so, but as yet, have not been enforce its provisions, could only be regarded as Such a declaration on the part of the South will able to have it delivered, that we think when comtion. We will predicate no extreme action upon evidence of a determined purpose in other States, give strength and great moral weight to the con- pleted, will give additional security to the stability servative attriots at the North, now struggling of the embankment and trussel work. The toac through the swamp is necessarily muddy, from the fact, that most of the work upon it has been recently done, and but little travel upon it before i was saturated by the recent heavy rains, its chief value, and binding force, and which could States. There were never more important trusts think, however, that by proper attention it will be-

> We desired to build a culvert across Pearl and abor to the repairing of the canal intended to change the channel of the river, for the purpose of diverting the water from that part of the road known

ed our duty, and whether more could have been A SELECT FEMALE ACABEMY, done with the means at our command.

J. P. JONES,
D. N. BARROWS,

westerly direction, and intersecting the read at er mean received, and ordered to be spread upon the mear F. F. Collins', esq., in West Jackson, ask leave to say, that they have information that the right of way is clear, and that some money has been subscribed by the property holders in the vicinity of said street, for the common of the property holders. street, for the purpose of assisting in opening it. A large portion of the street is now being opened by Mr. Barrett, and if the entire street were opened, and the creek bridged, it would shorten the distance for persons coming to the city, from that direction, about half a mile. We have no means of ascertaining the probable cost of the work, as the ground is uneven, and intersected by bayous, so that it would require a good deal of grading and filling, in addition to the erection of the bridge; we think, however, that it can be done without embarrassing the city, we would

> Respectfully submitted, J. H. BOYD, Com. J. P. JONES,

An account of Duct. Parks was presented, and referred to the committee on paupers.

Ald. Barrows offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion of Aldermen Jones, was referred to the committee on paupers: Whereas, it appears, that Doct. A. B. Cabiness

was appointed physician to the corporation for the mary, and ends in the first week of April.

A. B. Cabiness for the sum of \$25, in full, for his

lowing, to-wit:	inn
10 Mr. Parris,	
" Fite & Tapley	
" Laben Taylor.	
J. S. Collins	
" J. H. Boyd	
" Lewis Curan.	
" L. G. Slaughter	
" J. H. Kerr,	
" G. W. Langley	4 S
* J. P. Jones.	
" C. A. Moore & Co.	
" Graves & White,	
The committee recor	mmend that warrants issue for
the above accounts.	
	D. N. BARROWS, Com.

J. P. JONES,

On the question to agree to the same, Ald, Barnes moved to amend the report by striking out the allowance of \$15 to L. G. Slaughter, which was adopted and the report, as amended, was then agreed to.
Ald. Barrows offered the following resolution, Resolved. That the Mayor be anthorized to employ

of the city, during Christmas. Ald. Jones offered the following resolution, which

Resolved, That a warrant issue in favor of J. H. Boyd, for eighty dollars, on account of contract in The Trostees and Patrons of the Part Gibson Female building the house for the bridge keeper.

Ordered, That an election he held in this city, on Rev. the first Monday, the 6th day of January next, under the direction of H. J. Shackleford, esq., Justice of Rev. E. S. January D. D., Bishop, &c., No. 200, Multhe Peace, and Austin Morgan, Charles Dudiey, and E. S. Farish, Inspectors, for the purpose of electing | Rev. William Winans, D. D., Centerville, Amite one person to serve as Mayor, six persons to serve as Aldermen, and one person to serve as city constable Rev. B. M. DRAKE, D. D., Washington, Adams co., tor the city, for the year 1851.

Ordered further, That, at such election, the ques-tion shall be asked each voter, whether he is for or Female Academy. against pledging the faith of the city, for the sum of \$20,000, to aid in building a plank road from this city to the town of Canton, in the county of Madison, and that the answer of each voter shall be recorded opposite his name, and the result reported to the Board of Mayor and Aldermon, for such action in future as they may determine on.
On motion of Ald, Barnes, the Board adjourned

Approved. J. H. BOYD, Attest: D. N. Barrows, City Clerk, pr J. H. BOYD, Mayor.

JACKSON BOARDING HOUSE, BY GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

(Rooms under the Flag of the Union.) R. J. having had his rooms refitted throughout, M. J. having had his rooms related an eagle of the is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month, either single or in familiarior to any first-class hotel es, in a manner not interior to any first-class hotel in the city. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretufore received, he promises nothing shall be neglected on his part to render them comfortable. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Freemasons visiting Jackson will always find them-

dec.27-61f NEGROES FOR SALE IN JACKSON.

WILL sell, at Auction, on Monday next, the 30th inst., in the city of Jackson, to the highest bidder. or cash, Five likely Negroes-three boys, aged 21. 22 and 23 years old, respectively, and two others 15 years of age. They are all excell tive and healthy. ISAAC K ISAAC K. MAYFIELD December 27, 1850.

LOVE & OSBORN. PRODUCE, COMMISSION,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. Orders for produce promptly executed.

December 20, 1850. PLANTERS' BANK BONDS. BONDS issued by the State of Mississippi for stock in the Planters' Bank, which are receivable in payment of State lands under the law of the 23d of February, 1848, and for the sinking fund debt, are W. M. W. COCHRAN, Natchez.

December 13, 1850. 4-2m* for the hire of negroes, notice is hereby given, that ner as we considered would be most beneficial to the consideration for which the said notes were given

> FITE & TAPLEY. Jackson, Dec. 20, 1850.

THIS fine Plantation is situated on Deer Creek, in Washington county, Mississippi, and now cultivated by by J. S. Yerger,

FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Fresh St. Louis Flour, and 200 Bbls. Ohio, just received, and for sale by December 6, 1850.

R. P. WINSLOW and seventy-eight acres, and includer the following

Sections 33 and 31, and s. w. 1 of 35, r. 19, n. 7 w. Lots 3, 4, 5, of sec. 3, T. 18, R. 7 W. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, of sec. 4, T. 18, R. 7 W. Lot 1, of sec. 9, T. 18, R. 7 w. Lots 3 and 4, of sec. 10, T. 18, R. 7 w.

To those familiar with this region of country, and desirous of purchasing there, this Plantation comself. Apply to
A, & J. DENNISTOWN & Co., N. Orleans, mends itself. Or to W. M. W. COCHRAN, Natchez. December 13, 1850. 4-2m*

DR. J. W. HOUGH, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

H AVING located himself permanently in Jack-son, tender- his professional services to the citizens and vicinity. Bar Office next door to Wm. Morris', up stairs. December 20, 1850.

BOARDING IN NEW ORLEANS. MR. E. M. RICE, having taken the spacious four story building, corner of Magazine and St. Joseph Street, and of Magazine and St. Joseph Street, and his fitted it up in good style, is prepared to accommodate either permanent or transient AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPA

TIME REV'D JAMES MACLENNAN. I who has been engaged in, and connected with, the cause of education for nearly twenty years, hav-ing, for the present, to cease from the active duties of the ministry, gives notice that he will open, in the city of Jackson, on the 1st day of January next, a Select Seminary for the instruction and advancement

of young ladies in all the branches of a thoroughly classical, useful and polite education.

The facilities, accessibility and long established healthiness of the capital of the State, render Jackson a most suitable and desirable location for the educa-

fron of female youth. The design of a select school is, that all the instruction may be thorough,—as, having but a limited number of papils, the Instructor will have sufficient time to devote to each, dully,—an advantage that is not and may not be offered in schools generally. It requiring the same amount of time to each, for in; struction, the charges in all the branches are uniform. The number of scholars proper is limited to 22, As the greater part of the pupils can board in the

family of the Principal, an enlightened christian and parental discipline will, at all times, he exercised over them. The habits, manners, conversation and deportment of each will ever be seen to, and always receive proper direction; and, while the first object of instruction will be the improvement and development of the intellectual powers, yet they will be dealt with, always, and instructed as, social, moral and eternal beings. No bias will be exercised over their religious views—each being at entire liberty to attend such place of public worship on the Sabbath as may be designated by the parent or guardian. The Academical year is divided into three sessions of about 14 weeks such.

The first session commences on the 2d day of Jan-The second session commences on the 5th day of

Terms: Ald. Barrows, from the committee on claims, made (Half in advance, and the halance always at the close of much acustion:)

Turros, including Languages and

Music, modern languages, drawing, painting and

embroidery being extra, may be pursued or not necording to the option of the patron.

Each pupil is expected to come furnished with towels and tollet requisites, and to have every thing belonging to her indelibly marked, so as to prevent

No entrance for a less term than one session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. No visits nor letters to or from the young ladies will be permitted without the know-ledge and approbation of the Pencipal—while parents and guardians are invited to visit frequently. Written reports showing the diligence and deportment of each pupil will be furnished at the close of each session. As some have already engaged places, and as the limit will not be exceeded—to prevent disappoint-ment—application for admission is invited, (if by letter, post paid,) at Chuton, Mississippi, until the 1st of October next, and after that time at Jackson.

The Principal refers to The Ministers of t e Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences generally, with most of whom he has been associated in the work of the ministry for the last

Academy, with which he was connected in 1845. Ald. Barrows submitted the following orders, which | The Trustees and Patrons of the Sharon Female College, of which he was President in 1847. . Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop, &c., Aberdeen,

berry street, New York. county, Mississippi.

34-4w&loc.n.\$d. August 23, 1850. NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration having been grant-I ded to the undersigned, on Monday, the 11th day of November, by the Honorable the Probate Court of Hinds county, Mississippi, upon the estate of Thomas O'Hare, fotmerly of Ciinton, Hinds county, Miss., now deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immedi to the undersigned; and to all those who have claims against said estate, to present them, duly probated, &c., within the time prescribed by law, or they will JOHN LAWRENCE, Adm'r. Clinton, Nov. 22, 1850.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE estate of Robert Clark, dec'd, having been of the Honorable the Probate Court of Hinds county notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned, commissioner of insolveney on said estate, at his 1851, or they will be barred.

WILLIAM H. HAMPTON, Clerk Probate Court, and Com'r of Insolvency. Raymond, November 1, 1850. 44-6m.

DR. H. J. HOLMES will be absent from his Informary for twelve months from the first day of July next, on a visit to Europe, undertaken for professional improvement. No lady will be received at his Infirmary after the first day of April next. Spring Ridge, Miss., Dec. 6, 1850.

WANTED-50 000 (bs. Wood, by Dec. 5, '50. R. P. WINSLOW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A few Cases just re-

December 6, 1850. SUNDRIES.

20 Barrels " Walsh" Flour, 20 do "Harrison" Flour 50 do "North St. Louis" Flour, 10 do "Troy Mills" 12 Casks Family Hams, | 12 Bblts Dried Peaches,

75 Sacks Irish Potatoes. 6 do Green Apples, 2 Tierces Rice, 10 Boxes of "Blue Grass 5 Boxes Maccaroni, 1 Cask Stuart's Syrup, Dairy!! Cheese. 4 Boxes of Western Rea superior article, serve Cheese. 15 Baga Onions, 1 Cask Dried Boef,

2 Bol's Button Onions Bar Lead, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, comprising Wash Tubs, Pails and Piggins, iron and brass bound; Sugar and Coffee Buckets, Foot Tubs, Keelers, Painted Buckets, Clothes and Market Baskets, Churns, Erooms, Cocca Dippers, &c., and indeed almost every article for Family and Culi-R. P. WINSLOW.

Jackson, December 6, 1850. CALT .- 75 sacks coarse, and 50 sacks fine Salt, for sale, R. P. WINSLOW December 6, 1850.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—I am re-ceiving fresh ampplies of Dry Goods and Clothing, which are offered at my usual low prices Dec. 6, 1850. R. P. WINSLOW

\$200 REWARD.

LEFT my plantation, near Clinton, Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 18th of July last, my negro man JIM, about 28 or 30 years old; black; 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; trim and well set; forehead in land well set; forehead inclined to run back; at first view appears as if he was bald, though he is not; eyes full and a little inclined to red; cifek-bones high and full; nose and nostrils large; has a very small scar on the nose; small feet; has considerable bulge in his feet; has an interesting look, and speaks quick. He is a kind of jack-at-all-trades; tolerable handy with plantation tools; has worked some at the blacksmith trade; is a kind of shoemaker; makes baskets, and bottoms chairs. He is apt to carry a spelling-book with him; he can spell, and probably read. He will likely change his name and deny his

I have reason to believe that he may have been decoved off by some white person. In such case, I will pay \$100 for the detection and conviction of such

I will give \$25 for the apprehension and delivery of the negro to me, if taken in Hinds, Warren or Madison counties, or \$50 if taken in any of the adoining counties in the State, or \$100 if taken out of

The above reward will be given for the bey, if delivered to me or lodged in any jail so that I can get him. W. O. MOSELEY. Clinton, Hinds county, Miss., Dec. 20, 1850 .- 5-3:

WANTED-10,000 lbs. Dry Hides, by Dec. 6, '50. R. P. WINSLOW.

But apart from this abstract view, the South is the CRADLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

ishment from the high places of power. You owe

the slave-trade in the District. To this was islation; denunciations day by day untered against tie tranquillity, the rights and the honor of the slave proposition, fraught with largreater slavery and slaveholders—against confederates and slaveholding. ement, to abolish slavery in the District. Furmore, the people of the South justly excited by
authless and long continued denial of their conmonal right to the extradition of fugitive slaves, ded additional and efficient legislation upon Department of the State of New York, in the year into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or

Resolutions of the Maryland Convention.

the members of the Convention of Maryland, lately

2nd. That a proper appreciation of these blessings should lead every State in the Union to adopt

Columbia, and to the reclamation of Ingitives from

leading to a dissolution of the Union. Signed by E. CHAMBERS, Chairman, Which were read, and, on the question being put," will the Convertion adopt said resolutions? they were unanimously adopted.

10,000 U. S. Muskets, 1,000 U. S. Muskets, 1,000 U. S. Holster Pistols, 1,000 U. S. Rules,

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

plied that one of the partners, we forget which, then in Holmes county, had it, but that it was executed, and would be sent-down immediately upon the arrival of the individual, in whose postession

"Resistance is the road to prosperity, or an if we can conveniently do so, as a test of the practicability of ultimately completing the read with the same material. We have had to work to some disadvantage, from the fact that most of the laborers FORWARDING MERCHANTS, TUST received and in storeemployed were unaccustomed to this species of work. We visited Vicksburg for the purpose of procuring Irish laborers, but none were to be had

We would take occasion to remark here, that i peace over bloodshed and fire. Their defeat is the plank for the road had been delivered accord the knell of the Union; for if the fanatics of ling to contract, that the road could have been graded and the plank laid with half the labor which has been done upon it. It we be correct in this you will perceive the hardships to which we have been subjected in consequence of the failure of every appearance of restraint, and abolish slave- Mesers, R. T. Jones & Co. to comply with their

solution of the Union, there would not be one Congress streets, but we could not get it done in voice raised in favor of that Union, for which the dry season, and perhaps it will be policy for as there are now so many thousands who would netto attempt it this winter. We devoted one week's

to say whether or not we have faithfully discharg- the city. December 6, 1850.